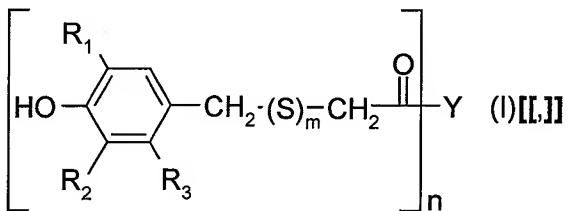


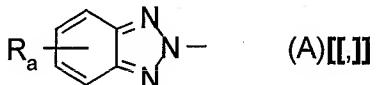
## Claims Listing

1. (original) A method of producing low-dust granules of polymer additives or polymer additive mixtures, wherein the granule-forming polymer additives are mixed together, the mixture is converted into a workable mass and pressed through an orifice, and the pre-shaped strand-like extruded mass is cooled and, while still in a workable state, formed into granules by rolling, impressing, cooling and comminuting.

2. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein there are mixed together as granule-forming polymer additives phenolic polymer additives of formula  $\text{I}[[\cdot]]$



wherein, independently of one another, one of R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, a substituent selected from the group C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, phenyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>1-3</sub>phenyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>1-3</sub>phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>1-3</sub>C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl or a group of partial formula  $(\text{A})[[\cdot]]$



wherein R<sub>a</sub> is hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, halogen and sulfo; and the other is a substituent selected from the group C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl, phenyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>1-3</sub>phenyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>1-3</sub>phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>1-3</sub>C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl or a group of partial formula (A) wherein R<sub>a</sub> is as defined;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen or methyl;

m is the number zero or 1; and

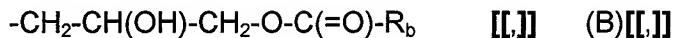
n is an integer from 1 to 4; wherein,

when n is the number 1,

m is zero or 1 and Y denotes

a monovalent substituent -O-Y<sub>1</sub> or -N(-Y<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein

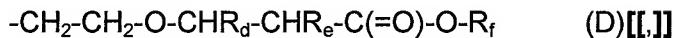
$Y_1$  is  $C_5-C_{45}$ alkyl,  $C_3-C_{45}$ alkyl interrupted by at least one oxygen atom,  $C_5-C_{12}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_2-C_{12}$ alkenyl, a substituent of partial formula (B)



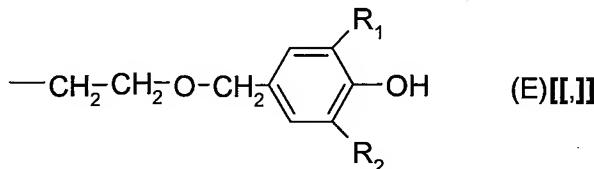
wherein  $R_b$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_8$ alkyl,  $C_3-C_5$ alkenyl or benzyl, a substituent of partial formula (C)



wherein  $R_c$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_{24}$ alkyl,  $C_5-C_{12}$ cycloalkyl or phenyl, a substituent of partial formula (D)

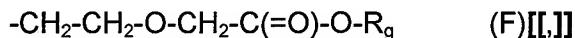


wherein one of  $R_d$  and  $R_e$  is hydrogen or methyl and the other is methyl, and  $R_f$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_{24}$ alkyl,  
a substituent of partial formula (E)



wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are as defined above,

or a substituent of partial formula (F)

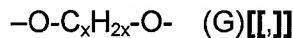


wherein  $R_g$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_{24}$ alkyl; and

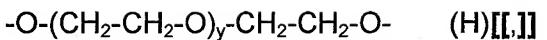
$Y_2$  is hydroxy- $C_2-C_4$ alkyl; or,

when  $n$  is the number 2,

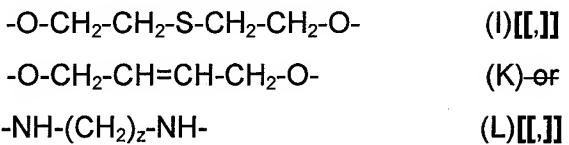
$m$  is zero and  $Y$  is a bivalent group of partial formula (G)



wherein x is an integer from 2 to 20,  
a bivalent group of partial formula (H)

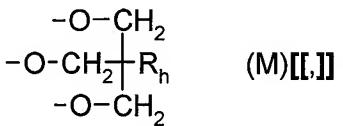


wherein y is an integer from 1 to 30,  
or a bivalent group of partial formula (I), (K) or (L)

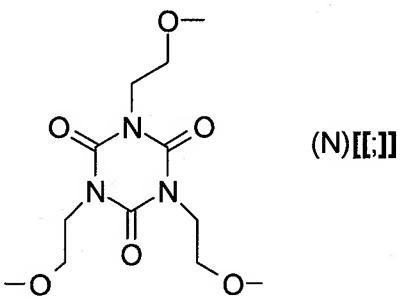


wherein z is zero or an integer from two to ten; or,

when n is the number 3, m is zero and Y is a trivalent group of partial formula (M)

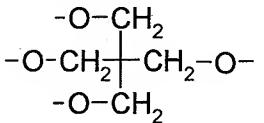


wherein  $\text{R}_h$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{24}$ alkyl or phenyl, or (N)

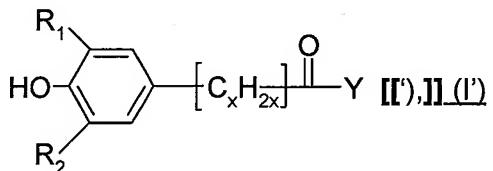


or,

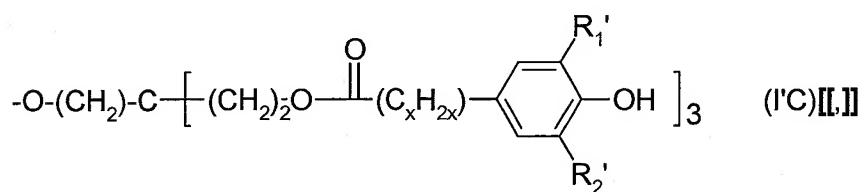
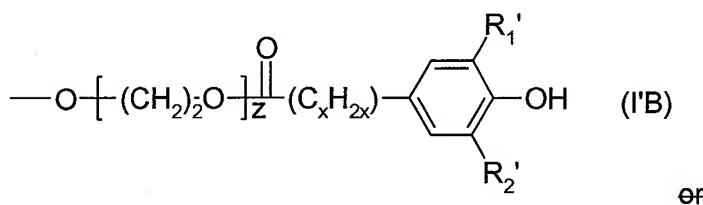
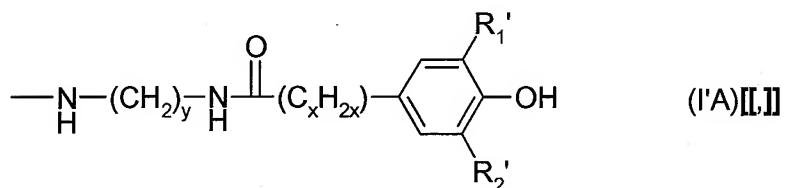
when n is the number 4, m is zero and Y is the tetravalent group of partial formula



3. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein there are mixed together as granule-forming polymer additives phenolic polymer additives of formula I'') (I')



wherein, independently of one another, one of R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl and the other is C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; x is zero (direct bond) or an integer from one to three; and Y is C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>alkoxy or a group of partial formula (I'A), (I'B) or (I'C)



wherein, independently of one another, one of R<sub>1</sub>' and R<sub>2</sub>' is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl and the other is C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; x is zero (direct bond) or an integer from one to three; y is an integer from two to ten and z is an integer from two to six.

**4. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the mixture of granule-forming polymer additives is converted into a workable mass in a heatable co-kneader-kneader.

**5. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 4[[1]], wherein the workable mass is extruded from the co-kneader-kneader through a circular nozzle or slot-shaped nozzle and the pre-shaped, strand-like mass is subjected to further processing.

**6. (original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the plastic, pre-shaped mass is processed by squeeze rollers having a smooth and polished surface and then shaping rollers provided with embossing lines.

**7. (original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the shaping rollers are provided with grooves.

**8. (original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the transport and the cooling and solidification are carried out on a continuous steel belt.

**9. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 4[[1]], wherein the components of the granule-forming polymer additives are fed into the co-kneader-kneader in liquid or solid form or in molten form.

**10. (original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the impressed product mat is comminuted to granule size in a sieve granulator.